

PEKING REVIEW

19

May 7, 1976

北
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報

**International Labour Day
Celebrated**

**Chairman Mao Meets Prime
Minister Muldoon**

***Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping Spurs
Vigorous Development of China's
Industry, Communications and Transport***

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Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Muldoon

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met with Prime Minister of New Zealand Robert Muldoon, Mrs. Muldoon and other distinguished guests from New Zealand on the evening of April 30.

The other distinguished New Zealand guests present on the occasion were: Secretary of Foreign Affairs F.H. Corner and New Zealand Ambassador to China R.B. Atkins.

In the course of the meeting, Chairman Mao shook

hands with all the distinguished guests present, extending a warm welcome to them on their visit to China, and then had a friendly conversation with Prime Minister Muldoon and Mr. Corner. Prime Minister Muldoon said to Chairman Mao: "Thank you very much for giving us the great honour of receiving us. I wish you well." Chairman Mao said: "Thank you."

Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng was present at the meeting.



Prime Minister Muldoon Visits China

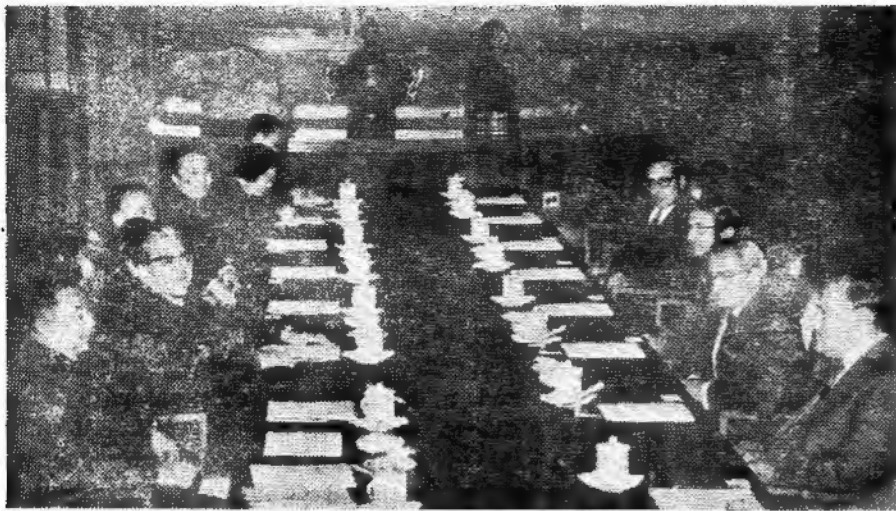
AT the invitation of the Chinese Government, the New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Mrs. Muldoon paid an official visit to China from April 28 to May 5.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng and several thousand people of the capital were at the airport to welcome Prime Minister and Mrs. Muldoon on their arrival in Peking. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

Renmin Ribao on April 28 carried an editorial welcoming the distinguished guests. It said that Prime Minister Muldoon's visit marks the new development of relations between China and New Zealand.

The editorial said: "The New Zealand Government safeguards state independence and sovereignty, stands for the enhancement of peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region and stresses the need to guard against the threat of expansion by Soviet social-imperialism in

Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In their talks not long ago, the Prime Ministers of the Governments of New Zealand and Australia condemned Soviet revisionist armed intervention in Angola and naval expansion in the Indian Ocean and decided to strengthen the joint defence of the two countries in the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific region. The New Zealand Government calls for strengthening her ties and co-operation with the neighbouring countries in Southeast Asia and has made efforts in this direction. This is favourable to the struggle against hegemonism in this area."



Premier Hua Kuo-feng holds talks with Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

On April 29, Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand banquet to warmly welcome Prime Minister and Mrs. Muldoon's visit. Attending the banquet were Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien and others. Premier Hua and Prime Minister Muldoon spoke at the banquet (see pp. 11 and 12 for excerpts of speeches).

Premier Hua and Prime Minister Muldoon held talks in Peking. The Governments of China and New Zealand signed and exchanged letters on the mutual granting of most-favoured-nation treatment in shipping. While in Peking the distinguished guests took part in the festivities celebrating May 1, International

Labour Day, and visited Tsinghua University.

Before leaving Peking to visit the southern part of China, Prime Minister and Mrs. Muldoon gave a grand banquet on May 1.

In his speech Prime Minister Muldoon said: We have succeeded in our meetings in identifying some ways and means of carrying forward and expanding the co-operation that has built up in recent years. I assured you during our discussions that my government stands ready to do its part. We agreed, too, that in the wider field of international relations, certain forces are at work which are of mutual concern and anxiety, and watched with vigilance by both of us.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said: Our two sides exchanged views on international issues of common concern, and this is of positive significance in enhancing our mutual understanding. Our views differ on certain questions, but we have much common ground on major issues of the world today. We both deem it necessary to maintain sharp vigilance against the superpower that goes in for sham detente and real expansion. It is the common desire of the people of the world to unite against hegemonism.

Comrade Hoxha Praises Albanian-Chinese Friendship

Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, on April 29 received representatives of the Albanian and Chinese workers and technicians working on the construction of a metallurgical combine in Elbasan and had a very warm and cordial talk with them.

Comrade Enver Hoxha greeted them, saying: "The inauguration of the pig iron-coke line of the metallurgical combine is a great political and economic victory which has strengthened socialist Albania. This is the most important project that the working class of our country is building under the leadership of the Party. It marks a decisive stage in the development of our industry. It is a project which will turn out the bread of our industry. On behalf of the Central Committee, I once again warmly congratulate you, the Albanian and Chinese workers and specialists, on this great victory. You, Albanian and Chinese comrades, have co-operated like comrades-in-arms and brothers and created this great work, which has further strengthened the glorious and unbreakable friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples, between our two Marxist-Leninist Parties, and has deepened our love for the great



Prime Minister and Mrs. Muldoon warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

English Edition of "Mao Tsetung Poems" Published

The English edition of *Mao Tsetung Poems*, a collection of 39 poems, has been published by the Foreign Languages Press in Peking. It is available since May 1, International Labour Day, in Peking, Shanghai and Kwangchow and later abroad.

Chairman Mao's sublime poems reflect the tempestuous and earth-shaking class struggle and the two-line struggle in different historical periods of the Chinese people's revolution, including the period of the socialist revolution, and the international communist movement over the past 50 years. Profoundly significant for political and ideological education, the poems are a tremendous revolutionary inspiration and a sharp weapon for opposing the bourgeoisie, imperialism and modern revisionism. They are not only deeply loved and widely read by the Chinese people but also appreciated and admired by the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world. The publication of these poems in English will fulfil the long-cherished hopes and meet the needs of readers abroad. *Mao Tsetung Poems* is being trans-

lated into other languages and will be published at a later date.

Under the leadership of the Party, the translators of the poems have taken class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions and taken an active part in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. They have kept to the mass line and done the translation in an "open-door" way, paying attention to unity and co-operation between Chinese and foreign specialists, discussing with old, middle-aged and young teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students in the Western languages and Chinese language departments of 12 universities and colleges in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Kwangchow and Hunan Province and making repeated improvements before finalizing the translation. This is yet another achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Mao Tsetung Poems in English has five editions. On the pages before the contents are an autographed photograph of Chairman Mao on Mount Lushan and a facsimile of his poem "Loushan Pass—to the tune of Yi Chin O" in his own handwriting on traditional Chinese absorbent paper.

Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung, outstanding leader of the Communist Party of China and respected friend of our people."

He pointed out that the Albanian Party of Labour has consistently followed a correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy for socialist industrialization of the country. On this road, he said, Albania has met with hostile activities of the Soviet revisionists in

all fields, especially with regard to iron nickel processing.

Comrade Enver Hoxha highly praised the great Albanian-Chinese revolutionary friendship. He said that this friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and will last for ever. He continued: "Let the enemies slander us. For some time now, a campaign is going on in the capitalist-revisionist world, trying to create an impres-

sion that the friendly relations between China and Albania have become cold. There is no baser slander than this. We are not astonished by this, because the enemies have done so and will continue to do so."

Comrade Enver Hoxha expresses his resolute support for the Chinese people in their struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. He said that a determined class struggle is going on in China against the counter-revolutionary revisionist and capitulationist line of Teng Hsiao-ping who attempted to reverse the correct verdicts of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to deny Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The great Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung have risen in struggle and the enemies are like pieces of straw in face of a powerful typhoon of the revolutionary forces of Marxism-Leninism, he noted.

He said that "our Marxist-Leninist Parties have always fought and worked and will continue to work and fight to further strengthen and steel our unbreakable friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

A Number of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations Support Two Resolutions Of C.P.C. Central Committee

A number of Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations have recently sent messages to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, supporting the two resolutions of April 7 of the C.P.C. Central Committee, greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State

Council of the People's Republic of China; and congratulating the Chinese people on their great victory in the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

The letter of congratulation to the C.P.C. Central Committee from the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party signed by its leader Jusuf Adjitorop said: "Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people have scored a new great victory in the fierce struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of capitalist restoration. In this struggle, the victory of Comrade Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China." The letter wished the Chinese people, under the leadership of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, "new great victories and successes" in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in socialist revolution and socialist construction "thereby ensuring that the red land of the People's Republic of China will last from generation to generation."

The message sent to Chairman Mao by E.F. Hill, Chairman, and A.E. Bull and C.L. O'Shea, Vice-Chairmen, of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in the name of the C.P.A. (M-L) Central Committee, said: "Warmly hail the victory of the Chinese Communist Party and people over the counter-revolutionary attempt to reverse the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and fully support the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-ping." It added: "We are certain you and the Chinese people will have still greater victories in continuing the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

The message to the C.P.C. Central Committee from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Japan said: "To strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in China is the greatest support and encouragement for the common cause of the international proletariat. The Chinese proletariat and people, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, have smashed the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square, won a great victory in the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and further pushed forward the socialist revolution." The Workers' Party of Japan thereby extended its warm congratulations.

The message to Chairman Mao and the C.P.C. Central Committee from the Secretariat of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Organization of Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) said that the victory won by the Chinese people under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao in counterattacking the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts "has enhanced the broad united front of the world against hegemonism, and enhanced revolution, socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The message said that the resolutions made by the C.P.C. Central Committee on April 7 on the proposal of Chairman Mao Tsetung "represent a victory for all Marxist-Leninists and genuine revolutionaries the world over."

The message to Chairman Mao and the C.P.C. Central Committee from the Central Leading Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists said that the two very correct resolutions

of the C.P.C. Central Committee "are timely and necessary" for defending the proletarian political line of the Communist Party of China and the correct conclusions of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The message said: "We are convinced that by faithfully adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people surely will successfully smash any overt or covert enemy."

Greeting Comrades Kim Il and Pak Sung Chul

Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Hua Kuo-feng on May 1 sent a message to Comrades Kim Il and Pak Sung Chul, extending the heartiest congratulations to them on their respective assumption of the offices of the First Vice-President of State and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message said:

"Heartiest congratulations on your assumption of the offices of the First Vice-President of State and Premier of the Administration Council respectively of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people, under the leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung, new and still greater victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. May the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples grow stronger and develop daily."

International Labour Day Celebrated

IN a joyous atmosphere of unity for victory, the people of all nationalities in China warmly celebrated May 1, International Labour Day. Gala celebrations were held in the parks and at the grass-roots units in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Liaoning Province to mark this red-letter day in the revolutionary spirit of advancing from victory to victory.

May Day this year was ushered in amidst an excellent situation. The counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square had been smashed and great victories had been won in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and carrying out the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Brimming with joy, the revolutionary people throughout the country warmly hailed the wise decisions of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and enthusiastically acclaimed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They expressed the determination that they would, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link and bring about a new upsurge in deepening the

criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, beating back the Right deviationist attempt and tracking down counter-revolutionaries as well as in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. They pledged that they would continue to advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and win new and greater victories.

In Peking, through the soul-stirring class struggle of smashing the counter-revolutionary adverse current, Tien An Men Square looked its magnificent best. The five-star red flag fluttered high above the square in the breeze, and in the centre of the vermilion wall of the Tien An Men Gate was a huge portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao. On the east and west sides of the square stood the huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; the Great Hall of the People was in full grandeur, and the Monument to the People's Heroes towered over the square with great splendour. With deep feeling, the holiday-makers jubilantly cheered: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live the victory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"



Armymen and people in Peking celebrate May 1, International Labour Day.

Joining in the celebrations in the capital were Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chu Teh, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Sun Chien, and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Shen Yen-ping. They were greeted with prolonged warm applause when they joined the masses. Comrades Wei Kuo-ching, Hsu Shih-yu and Li Teh-sheng participated in the festivities in Kwangchow and Shenyang respectively. Comrade Saifudin who was then in Shanghai spent the festival with the people there.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, Mrs. Muldoon and other distinguished New Zealand guests, who were on a visit to China, joined the people in Peking in the celebrations and were accorded a warm welcome.

Varied and colourful were the large-scale celebrations in Peking to mark International Labour Day. Well over one million Peking citizens took part in the festivities in the big parks which were decked out with red bunting, streamers, flowers and multicoloured ribbons, adding lustre to the beautiful scenery around. Huge placards put up in the centre of each park were inscribed with Chairman Mao's splendid poems "Reascending Ching Kangshan — to the tune of *Shui Tiao Keh Tou*" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue — to the tune of *Nien Nu Chiao*." These poems inspire the revolutionary people to defy hardships and dare to scale any heights in the socialist revolution. Amidst the pines and cypresses hung

huge streamers bearing eye-catching slogans in big characters: "Conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions!" "Firmly support the two resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China!" "Warmly hail the great victory of the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts!" "Firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and carry through to the end the great struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts!" Several hundred amateur and professional cultural troupes as well as athletes entertained the holiday-makers to a variety of theatrical performances and sports exhibitions in the parks, theatres, stadiums, gymnasiums and various grass-roots units.

Glowing with revolutionary enthusiasm, the participants in the get-togethers used various literary and art forms to propagate the great significance of Chairman Mao's important instructions and the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee, acclaim the great victory of the in-depth criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind, and depict the excellent situation characterized by the vigorous development of the socialist revolution and construction on all fronts brought about under the impetus of this great struggle. Filled with pride in victory, the capital's worker-militia, people's police and P.L.A. guards who had performed meritorious deeds for the Party and people in crushing the counter-revolutionary riot at Tien An Men Square also took part in the celebrations. The worker-militia of the Peking Gears Plant, the Peking Posts and Telecommunication Bureau and other units gave performances of items they themselves created on the basis of their personal experience in

taking part in the struggle, depicting the revolutionary spirit of the capital's heroic worker-militia who are loyal to the Party and people and who fight valiantly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The worker-peasant-soldier students, teachers and staff members of Tsinghua and Peking Universities, who are in the van of the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, performed together in the Summer Palace, presenting militant songs and dances.

More than 500 worker-peasant-soldier amateur cultural propaganda troupes, children's troupes and professional companies from all over the country presented a large number of items warmly eulogizing the



People of various nationalities at a get-together in a park.

(Continued on p. 13.)

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(Excerpts)

NEW Zealand is a beautiful island country in the South Pacific, well-known throughout the world for her animal husbandry and dairy products. Back in the middle of the 19th century, there were already some Chinese working people who sailed across the seas to settle in this richly endowed land and live and work together with the industrious New Zealand people in amity. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and New Zealand in 1972 opened a new chapter in the annals of the relations between our two countries. In the past three years and more since then, the relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily, with contacts between our two Governments and peoples steadily increasing and trade expanding. The Right Honourable Prime Minister Muldoon's current visit, which is the first visit of a New Zealand Prime Minister to China, is a major event in the development of relations between our two countries. The Chinese Government and people highly appreciate the Right Honourable Prime Minister's efforts for the growth of Sino-New Zealand relations in conformity with the common desires and interests of our two peoples. We believe that the Right Honourable Prime Minister's current visit will surely promote the further development of the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples.

The world situation today is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. All the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this historical trend is moving forward irresistibly. The world is advancing amidst turmoil, and the numerous small and medium countries are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. The world situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. On the other hand, however, the rivalry between the two superpowers for world hegemony has become ever fiercer and covers the whole globe, with Europe as the focus of their rivalry. The continuation of this rivalry is bound to lead to a new world war some day. This is independent of man's will. In particular, the superpower that is most vociferous in selling "detente" is the most dangerous source of war. Wildly ambitious but inwardly weak, it does not have enough strength to match its desires. It bullies the soft and

fears the tough. In face of the stark reality of the growing danger of war, the people of the whole world must heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and resolutely oppose superpower hegemonism. We believe that any country, be it big or small, can withstand foreign threats and win the support of the people of the world if it defies tyranny and dares to wage struggle. Numerous historical facts have proved that whoever launches a war of aggression sows the seed of his own defeat.

Being situated in the Asian-Pacific region, China and New Zealand naturally are concerned about the development of the situation in this region. Since the great victories of the revolutionary struggles of the three Indochinese peoples, while one superpower has been forced to contract, the other superpower has grabbed the chance to step up its infiltration and expansion in the Asian-Pacific region in an attempt to bring it into its sphere of influence. We are pleased to note that the Southeast Asian countries, being aware of the danger of "letting the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front gate," are strengthening their co-operation in a united struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty against foreign aggression and interference. The Oceanian countries and people have also heightened their vigilance against and condemned the other superpower's expansionist ambitions in the Asian-Pacific region. We firmly support their just stand.

China is a socialist country. The Chinese Government and people are steadfast in carrying out the line in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao personally. China will never be a superpower, now or in the future. We firmly stand on the side of all countries and people subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying, and we are firmly opposed to hegemonism. We hold that all countries should be equal, whether big or small, rich or poor. Big countries should not bully small ones; strong countries should not bully weak ones. Consistently adhering over the past 20 years and more to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, we have established and developed relations with many countries. We have friends all over the world.

The situation in China is excellent. The struggle initiated and led by Chairman Mao personally to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has already won great victories and is rising to a new upsurge. This struggle enables the Chinese people to increase more than ever their awareness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to go deeper into the hearts of the people. It further consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, it is becoming a strong motive force propelling the vigorous development of China's socialist con-

struction. We are determined to carry this great struggle through to the end. Firmly following our great leader Chairman Mao's instruction "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," we will do a better job of our work in all fields.

We are very glad that the Right Honourable Prime Minister has found it possible to visit China and spend May Day together with our people. We hope that the Right Honourable Prime Minister enjoy his stay in China and that our mutual understanding will be enhanced through the talks and visits.

Prime Minister Muldoon's Speech

(Excerpts)

I AM privileged to be the first New Zealand Prime Minister to visit the People's Republic since our two countries established diplomatic relations three and a half years ago. As leader of the recently elected government in New Zealand, I am glad to be able early in my Prime Ministership to come to the People's Republic, to exchange views with your leaders and to see something of your great country. Relations between China and New Zealand have developed very satisfactorily since 1972. The friendship and co-operation between our two peoples rests on a solid foundation. My government wishes to consolidate and strengthen the good understanding we have with the People's Republic of China. To this end, I pledge the best efforts of the government I lead.

New Zealand is a small island country of the South Pacific. We have a direct concern for the welfare and prosperity of our Polynesian and other South Pacific island neighbours. But we also have a close interest in matters affecting the broader region of Asia and the Pacific. In that setting, we recognize the significance of the role occupied by the People's Republic of China. It is natural and necessary that New Zealand should seek to understand how China views the problems and prospects in Asia and the Pacific. In that vast area, Southeast Asia has long been of particular concern to New Zealand. We wish to see peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a desire that we know we share with China. The countries of Southeast Asia want to determine their own future according to the wishes of their own people. New Zealand supports them in this aim. We are giving them practical help in the co-operative effort they are making in peaceful economic and social development. The five members of ASEAN are show-

ing what can be achieved through self-reliance and regional co-operation. It has to be recognized that there are many problems to overcome. Old wounds are slow to heal. Doubts and suspicions linger, not only among the smaller countries themselves but also among them and their great neighbours.

These will, I hope, be replaced by confidence and understanding, but only if actions as well as policies respect the right of all peoples to order their own lives free from outside interference. For its part New Zealand values its independence and freedom. We are well aware that there are forces at work in the world that seek to establish hegemony and would subject us to the will of others. We are determined to resist such forces, and to maintain for ourselves and our friends the right to decide our own destiny. That is why with Australia our neighbour across the Tasman, we are joined with the United States of America in the ANZUS Treaty. We see the ANZUS alliance as the cornerstone of our security, as a powerful instrument for peace and as a bulwark against attempts from any quarter to turn the Pacific into a new area of confrontation and tension. We realize of course that peace cannot be secured by defensive preparations only, essential though these are. Economic progress and social justice are no less important.

New Zealand is a trading nation. Trading is our life blood. Far more than most countries including China, we depend upon trade to give us the wherewithal to make economic and social progress at home and to make our contribution to the international development effort abroad. For a good many years, we have worked vigorously to diversify and expand our export market and to expand the range of goods we export. Our in-

terest in peace and security is powerfully reinforced by our interest in the maintenance of a peaceful trading environment. I welcome the strong growth in trade between the People's Republic of China and New Zealand. From the beginning, this has been conducted on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. I am confident that our trade, on this sound business basis, will continue to grow and will continue to be an important element of the friendly association between our two countries.

Other links between us are not hard to find. There is the substantial number of New Zealanders in all walks of life whose ancestry is Chinese and who have contributed much to New Zealand's multi-racial community. There is an important common interest that arises from the fact that New Zealand, like China, "takes agriculture as the key link." New Zealand has specialized for many years in livestock and pastoral agriculture, a field in which China also has a close interest and long experience. There is therefore scope for valuable exchanges of expertise and information between us. There

are exchanges in many other fields: in medicine and science, music and art, and sport. All of these have helped to give our people and yours a better knowledge of the concrete conditions in our two countries. I am confident that these exchanges will grow in volume and value in the future.

Better understanding is the key to good relations between nations. New Zealand and China are very different countries in history and political organization, in their social system. It would be foolish to think that in the future any more than in the past our views and attitudes will always be in agreement. But if, by frank discussion and exchanges, we can come to see more clearly the factors underlying our respective policies, can understand more fully the reasons why we may differ, where we differ, and the reasons why we agree, where we agree, and if we can continue to be guided by the goodwill and co-operation that now characterize our relationship, then I am sure the way is clear for a full and productive association between us.

(Continued from p. 10.)

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the socialist new things in the revolution in education, in literature and art and in health work.

Around May Day, factories, villages, shops, schools, neighbourhood communities and other grass-roots units in the capital held celebration meetings, get-togethers, forums and report meetings at which the participants spoke of the excellent situation at home and abroad and pledged to continue the revolution. Many factories organized discussions on studying political theory and held criticism meetings by way of reciting poems during the festival. In many villages, meetings were held through a hook-up system, and cheers of victory resounded in the peasants' homes.

Representatives of Taiwan-born compatriots, compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese who attended the festivities were given a warm welcome by the masses in the capital.

While taking part in the celebrations, commanders and fighters of P.L.A. units stationed in Peking and the capital's militia encouraged one another and pledged to keep an eye on new trends in class struggle at home and abroad, heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and step up political and military training and preparedness against war, so as to defend the socialist motherland and be ready at all times to annihilate any intruding enemy. They expressed the determination to liberate Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of our motherland.

Also joining the people in Peking in the celebrations were more than 6,000 foreign guests from the five continents including personages from political circles, friendship organizations, economic and trade, military, scientific and technological, cultural and educational, sports and press circles of various countries, who were visiting Peking; diplomatic envoys of various countries to China; foreign experts who are helping China with its socialist construction; and foreign students and trainees in Peking. With sincere wishes for the steady consolidation and development of the friendship and unity between the Chinese people and the people of the world, the participants cheered: "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" "Workers of all countries, unite!" and "The proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world, unite!" They pledged firm support for the struggle of the people of the third world countries to oppose imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and to win national liberation and defend national independence and state sovereignty.

When night fell, the capital was brightly lit and the city resounded with cheers of joy. A spectacular display of fireworks lit up the night sky and flood-lit Tien An Men Square was a sea of exultant crowds. The May Day celebrations in Peking showed that the hearts of the people of the whole country, the Party and the Party members turn to our great leader Chairman Mao and the great Communist Party of China. Full of confidence in victory, the people of all nationalities in China are determined to unite and win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping Spurs Vigorous Development Of China's Industry, Communications and Transport

THE revolution is changing everything, and it is capable of changing everything. In the short period of several months, the great struggle to concentrate criticism on Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and, in particular, the two important resolutions unanimously adopted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the proposal of our great leader Chairman Mao, have brought about tremendous changes in China's industry, communications and transport and capital construction.

Excellent Political Situation

The key indication of this excellent situation is that the masses have been fully aroused. China's working class has actively played its role as the main force in this revolutionary struggle. Under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of workers in high spirits and full of militancy concentrated their criticism on Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes of trying to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The Chinese working class, armed with Mao Tse-tung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, has in the course of the struggle further realized that Teng Hsiao-ping was the general representative of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party and of the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and that he was the arch criminal behind the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square. With deep hatred for the common enemy, the workers have directed the spearhead of their attack at Teng Hsiao-ping and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line so that this arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party was "chased by all like a rat running across the street."

Taking a clear-cut position in the forefront of the struggle, leading cadres of industrial and transport enterprises stand on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The leading bodies composed of old, middle-aged and young cadres wage a united struggle and make common progress. They take the lead in the study and criticism and in repulsing the Right deviationist attempt, enthusiastically support and promote the growth of the socialist new things and act as vanguards in restricting bourgeois right.

In the course of the struggle, the cadres and the masses gained a deeper understanding that to persevere in the socialist revolution in both the superstructure and the economic base and constantly improve the so-

cialist relations of production are of extreme importance in guaranteeing that the leadership in an enterprise is really in the hands of Marxists and the worker masses, that bourgeois right is restricted, the proletarian dictatorship is consolidated, and attempts to restore capitalism are prevented. Holding high the banner of the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, they summed up the experience in strengthening Party leadership, putting politics in command, launching mass movements, practising the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians, and in making technical innovations; and formulated concrete measures.

The contingent of worker activists in theoretical study has played a great militant role in the current struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt. The ranks of workers' theoretical contingents range from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands in big and medium industrial cities throughout the country. They study Marxism assiduously and master this ideological weapon of struggle. They roundly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes and denounce the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies. The number of "July 21" workers' colleges of various types is continuously increasing. Statistics of nine industrial and transport departments show that there are 3,700 such new-type colleges and that several hundred thousand workers in these colleges with socialist consciousness, revolutionary theory and practical experience, good at making revolution and at production, are active in factories and mines, working hard to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The excellent situation in industry, communications and transport shows that the proletarian dictatorship is more consolidated than ever in China, and that favourable political conditions have been created for further developing socialist production.

Revolution Promotes Development of Productive Forces

The criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the anti-Right deviationist struggle are powerful motive forces in promoting the development of production.

The output of crude oil, coal, electric power, chemical fertilizer, steel, iron, non-ferrous metals, cement and other products, the total output value in the machine building and electronics industries, and the volume of passenger and freight handled by railway and water-

ways in the first quarter all registered an increase upwards of 12 per cent compared with the same period of last year. The output of 13 major products in support of agriculture increased by a big margin. Among these products, the output of tractors increased by 20 per cent and that of walking-tractors by 37 per cent. Of the 16 kinds of major light industrial products, output in 13 surpassed that of the same period last year. Of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 28 have increased industrial output, with big increases in a number of cases. An endless stream of new records have been achieved and numerous new products have gone into serial production. Many new inventions have been made. New projects are being completed one after another and construction has been speeded up in the new and expanded metallurgical enterprises, oil-fields, coal mines, power stations, chemical fertilizer plants, synthetic fibre plants and harbours and other major projects. During this three-month period, an annual production capacity of close to two million tons of crude oil and 900 million cubic metres of natural gas has been added; new oil pipe lines are being rapidly extended. Fourteen newly built coal pits and four new sugar refineries have gone into production. Work on 977 kilometres has been done on double tracking the 1,100-kilometre Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Chinese coal miners are advancing with soaring revolutionary spirit in the van of grasping revolution and promoting production. The national output of coal, dressed coal, tunnelling footage and the newly added production capacity have all surpassed one-fourth of the annual plan in the first quarter. After liberation, such an all-round leap forward in the first quarter has rarely taken place. More than 60 major coal mines, including Kailan and Tatung, have made outstanding achievements. Local and small coal mines have also made a big contribution, their first-quarter output having reached two-fifths of the national total.

The petroleum industry, which has always put proletarian politics in command and developed at high speed, is advancing in giant strides in the anti-Right deviationist struggle. The Taching Oilfield has fulfilled state production plans every month since the beginning of the year and hit an all-time high in every one of its major economic and technical quotas. In Szechuan Province, oil workers recently drilled China's first deep well, going down 6,011 metres and marking a new level in China's oil drilling technique.

Chinese steel workers and shipbuilders used deeds to criticize the revisionist fallacies put forward by Teng Hsiao-ping such as servility to things foreign and relying on specialists to run factories. They have displayed the spirit of independence and self-reliance in turning out more and better steel and building larger and better vessels. In the first quarter of this year, output of six out of nine major products at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company hit an all-time high. Workers of the Paotow Iron and Steel Company succeeded in producing high-grade steel from high-phosphorus iron. Workers in

several steel plants have shown revolutionary daring in producing industrial parts and equipment which formerly had to be imported. These included oil pipes, high-pressure boiler tubes, alloy steel for hydraulic supporting tubes and steel plates for shipbuilding.

Workers of the Shanghai Hutong Shipyard went all out in building the 25,000-ton ocean-going freighter *Fuzhou* which was launched at the end of March. The Talien Hungchi Shipyard built two 24,000-ton oil tankers in the first quarter. It recently completed and launched ahead of schedule an oil tanker of more than 20,000 tons. During this period the shipyard also produced China's first 18,000 h.p. main engine for a vessel of the 50,000-ton class, thus eloquently refuting Teng Hsiao-ping's servility to things foreign and capitulationism.

An atmosphere of great purposefulness prevails along the railway lines extending over several thousand kilometres under the Peking, Harbin, and Sian and other railway bureaus. Working in the communist style and as masters of the country, railway workers fulfilled the state transport plan ahead of schedule and set a new record for the first quarter.

The masses are the real heroes and the motive force in propelling history forward. Not long ago, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping claimed he was an expert who "knows how to do economic work" and he decked himself out as a "saviour" claiming that nothing could be done without him. This is of course ridiculous. In the first quarter of this year, the situation in China's industrial production was excellent. This iron-clad evidence shows that Teng Hsiao-ping was far from "capable" or "knowing how to do economic work," and refutes outright his lie that China's economic front was "in a complete mess." The class enemies' sinister plot of attempting to undermine revolution by undermining production has thus fallen flat.

Criticizing the Theory of Productive Forces Is To Develop Socialist Productive Forces

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping once declared: Let's not have any more criticism of the theory of productive forces. If criticism goes on, production will not go up!

In Teng Hsiao-ping's view, the Chinese people criticize the theory of productive forces as if they do not want to boost production and regard anyone who makes an effort to develop production as practising the theory of productive forces. Here, Teng Hsiao-ping was deliberately creating confusion and calling white black and black white.

Workers of the Fushun No. 3 Petroleum Plant pointed out: Teng Hsiao-ping's purpose in peddling the theory of productive forces was to oppose socialist revolution in the superstructure and in the realm of relations of production and to stop the proletariat from waging struggle against the bourgeoisie.

(Continued on p. 18.)

A Great Victory for the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat

by Chih Heng

THE two wise resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted on the proposal of our great leader Chairman Mao and the speedy crushing of the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square by the capital's worker-militia in close co-ordination with the people's police and P.L.A. guards are a great victory of the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a great victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat. People of all nationalities in China warmly hail this great victory.

The counter-revolutionary political incident which took place at Tien An Men Square was not an accidental or an isolated incident. It was an acute manifestation of the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and a last-ditch struggle to avert defeat waged by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party with Teng Hsiao-ping as chieftain, which had suffered a telling blow in the anti-Right deviationist struggle. Ganging up under Teng Hsiao-ping's sinister banner, a handful of class enemies openly staged the counter-revolutionary riot with the criminal aim of overthrowing the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat and letting Teng Hsiao-ping take over the leadership of the Party and the state so as to restore capitalism. This counter-revolutionary riot was promptly smashed by the powerful iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out while expounding the dictatorship of the proletariat: "If the revolutionary people do not master this method of ruling over the counter-revolutionary classes, they will not be able to maintain their state power, domestic and foreign reaction will overthrow that power and restore its own rule over China, and disaster will befall the revolutionary people." (*On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*.) The struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square has greatly enlightened us. The most fundamental point is that it has enabled us to have a deeper understanding of the extreme importance to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and it has also helped us to acquire fresh experience in exercising this dictatorship.

Are there still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society? Is it still necessary to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat? On this question, there is a constant struggle between the Marxist and the revisionist lines in our Party. Chairman Mao

has scientifically analysed the class relations in socialist society and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. He has pointed out the necessity to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, reminded us that we should never forget classes and class struggle and repeatedly criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. Recently, Chairman Mao has said: "In 1949 it was pointed out that the principal contradiction within the country was one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Thirteen years later the question of class struggle was reiterated, and mention was also made of the fact that the situation began to turn for the better. What is the Great Cultural Revolution for? To wage class struggle. Liu Shao-chi advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?" Through the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square, we see more clearly than ever that, in advocating the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the ringleaders of the revisionist line in the Party intended to lull the revolutionary will and revolutionary vigilance of the people so as to facilitate their attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Teng Hsiao-ping dished up "taking the three directives as the key link," opposed taking class struggle as the key link, and sneered at reminding people every day of class struggle. But a handful of class enemies supporting him engineered the counter-revolutionary riot at Tien An Men Square similar to that incident in Hungary. Doesn't this show us that, in advocating the theory of the dying out of class struggle, Teng Hsiao-ping tried to provide cover for frenzied bourgeois attacks on the proletariat and to restore the counter-revolutionary dictatorship of the landlords and the bourgeoisie? The soul-stirring class struggle that occurred at Tien An Men Square thoroughly exposed the reactionary nature and hypocrisy of the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

Chairman Mao has said: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party—those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square

has enabled us to have a deeper understanding of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's. Why is it that a handful of class enemies reacted to our counterattack against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and our criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line by coming out into the open and frenziedly directing the spearhead of their attack at our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by him? Why is it that this handful of class enemies openly flaunted the ensign of supporting Teng Hsiao-ping, lauding his revisionist line as "genuine Marxism-Leninism" and shouting themselves hoarse "for Teng Hsiao-ping to preside over the work of the Central Committee"? The incontrovertible fact is that the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists formed the class basis on which Teng Hsiao-ping fanned up the Right deviationist wind and pushed his revisionist line; on the other hand, it was on Teng Hsiao-ping, the champion of revisionism, that these people based their attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Since Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line represented the interests of this handful of counter-revolutionaries and abetted and protected them, they naturally raised this sinister ensign and sang his praises. The incident which took place at Tien An Men Square had its origin in the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the Party, and Teng Hsiao-ping was the behind-the-scenes boss that provoked it. This is the close political link between Teng Hsiao-ping and the handful of class enemies who perpetrated the incident. If we make a class analysis, it will be easy to understand why Teng Hsiao-ping was cast by the handful of class enemies in the role of Nagy, ringleader of the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary. In carrying out the socialist revolution and exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should be fully alive to the danger of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, in particular representatives of the bourgeoisie like Teng Hsiao-ping, and understand clearly that the main target of the revolution is "those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." Failure to understand this means failure to have a real understanding of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square, the worker-militia in the capital provided us with valuable experience in relying on the masses to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship exercised by the masses. Chairman Mao has stated: "Who is to exercise this dictatorship? Naturally, the working class and the entire people under its leadership." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) How unbridled was the reactionary arrogance of the handful of class enemies when they blatantly carried out counter-revolutionary propaganda and showed themselves in their true colours by beating up people and committing arson at Tien An Men Square in the capital of our great motherland, which is the focus of attention of the people

throughout the country! But, once the capital's worker-militiamen marched into the square and took resolute measures in co-ordination with the people's police and army guards, the handful of class enemies instantly collapsed. The worker-militia in the capital, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and under the unified leadership and command of the Party, fully demonstrated the great might of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxists attach great importance to the role of revolutionary violence and stand for using revolutionary violence to smash counter-revolutionary violence. Lenin said that the dictatorship of the proletariat "presupposes the ruthlessly severe, swift and resolute use of force to crush the resistance of the exploiters, the capitalists, landowners and their underlings," and added that "whoever does not understand this is not a revolutionary." (*Greetings to the Hungarian Workers*.) The act of the capital's worker-militia in crushing the counter-revolutionary riot at Tien An Men Square was a case of using revolutionary violence to deal with counter-revolutionary violence. The splendid example they set and the experience they gained are of momentous and far-reaching significance for us in relying on the working class and the revolutionary masses under the conditions of socialism to crush sabotage by any class enemy, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

Revolutionary public opinion is an important component of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Revolutionary public opinion showed tremendous power in the struggle to crush the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class."

The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a handful of class enemies also understand this quite well. Doing his utmost to stir up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, Teng Hsiao-ping fabricated a lot of fallacies. In co-ordination with this, various kinds of counter-revolutionary political rumours were circulated everywhere. At Tien An Men Square, a handful of class enemies created counter-revolutionary public opinion by making reactionary speeches, posting up reactionary poems and slogans and distributing reactionary leaflets.

Our enemies are decadent reactionaries. They are doomed to destruction. They want to deceive others as well as themselves, and therefore have to rely on rumours and sophistry. As soon as this was met by revolutionary public opinion, their hodgepodge proved helpless and they themselves were no longer able to carry on as before.

Chairman Mao has said: "In the era in which classes and class struggle still exist both at home and abroad, the working class and the masses who have seized state

power must suppress all counter-revolutionary classes, groups or individuals resisting the revolution, stop their activities aiming at a comeback and prohibit all counter-revolutionaries from exploiting freedom of speech for counter-revolutionary purposes."

In order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must firmly keep in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's, and at no time and in no circumstances should we give freedom to the counter-revolutionaries to make propaganda. Freedom of speech applies only within the ranks of the people. Among the people, different opinions can be raised, but when people make mistakes, ideological work should also be done and criticism and education be conducted.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the inspiration of the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping, repulse the Right deviationist attempt and ferret out counter-revolutionaries is gaining momentum and the revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle prevails throughout the country. New achievements have been scored continuously in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. Facts have proved and will continue to prove that whenever we overwhelm the resistance on our road of advance and overcome the interference and sabotage by the reactionary forces, our revolutionary cause will make big advances.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1976)

(Continued from p. 15.)

The workers pointed out: After the proletariat has seized political power, the chieftains of the revisionist line in the Party have two sleights of hand in peddling the theory of productive forces. One is to preach at the same time the theory of the dying out of class struggle in an attempt to instigate the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. The other is to use bourgeois economic ideas to deceive the people and lure people to go in with them for capitalism. This is what the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique has done and what Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao did. Teng Hsiao-ping followed their way after he took up work again.

Does the criticism of the theory of productive forces mean there is no need to develop production? This is Teng Hsiao-ping's trick of muddling the waters to achieve his treacherous purpose. Our Party has always paid great attention to economic work and the development of the productive forces. In 1945 Chairman Mao pointed out that "In the last analysis, the impact, good or bad, great or small, of the policy and the practice of any Chinese political party upon the people depends on whether and how much it helps to develop their productive forces, and on whether it fetters or liberates these forces." Since the founding of New China, Chairman Mao has formulated for us the great principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and drawn up a series of concrete lines and policies for developing production which have helped us to win great victories in socialist economic construction. To build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century is a blueprint drawn up for us by Chairman Mao, and hundreds of millions of people are now working hard to achieve this great goal. Those who whipped up the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts were talking through their hat and viciously attacking our Party saying that "it only talks

about politics, but not economics; it only talks about revolution, but not production." This is an outrageous lie!

Workers, cadres and technicians have gained a profound understanding from personal experiences that it is the theory of productive forces that fetters the development of socialist productive forces, and that the aim of criticizing the theory of productive forces is precisely for developing China's socialist productive forces and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. The difference between us and Teng Hsiao-ping is not whether or not we should develop production and achieve the four modernizations (meaning modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology), but which orientation and line we are to follow to achieve this. In essence, the question is whether the four modernizations to be achieved will be socialist or capitalist or social-imperialist in nature. Taking class struggle as the key link and carrying out Chairman Mao's great policy of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war is the guarantee for achieving the four socialist modernizations in China.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the all-round upsurge in China's industry and the vigorous growth of socialist construction have proved that only revolution can liberate the productive forces.

To beat back the Right deviationist attempt by deeds by grasping revolution and promoting production is the militant pledge of the workers and staff members.

The situation is excellent and we are advancing from victory to victory. It can be predicted that with the development of the victory in the struggle, China's industrial production and construction will achieve still greater successes and make new contributions to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Launching Vigorous Mass Movements

— A visit to the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant

by Our Correspondents Chou Chin and Hsiang Jung



This is the last of a series of four reports on the general situation of China's socialist state-owned factories. — Ed.

TAKE an old plant which could only repair steam locomotives. When it's asked to make locomotives, and go on put out high power diesel locomotives, what does it do?

The way of a capitalist factory is like this: The boss puts in the money, the engineers design workshops, equipment and technological processes, and the workers do the manual work, that is, they are allowed only to turn screws, install gears and so on, nothing more.

In our socialist enterprises, you find an entirely different way of doing things. It is by launching vigorous mass movements, by combining the efforts of the workers, cadres and technicians, by mobilizing the masses to go in for technical innovations and technical revolution. A factory does its best to rely on its own efforts, but this does not exclude accepting necessary investment or equipment provided by the state, or support from other factories given in the spirit of socialist co-operation. By launching mass movements, it means that the factory mobilizes everyone, whether they are ordinary workers, technical experts, cooks, nurses or office workers, to contribute his or her ideas, suggestions and criticisms. The Party leadership summarizes the correct opinions, returns them to the masses and depends on the wisdom and strength of the collective to implement them.

Revisionists who want to maintain the old capitalist order of course object to this way of doing things. And those whose minds are shackled by old traditional ideas also take exception to it. They label it "irregular," "new-fangled," "from a hubbub to a mess." Especially when workers put forward some bold ideas, they often refute them, saying: "Foreign literature makes no mention of this; we don't have enough data." When defects or setbacks occur during a mass movement, they get more cocky. "After all this is specialized work," they insist, "it just can't be done in this way."

Can it, or not? We are convinced that it can, judging from the factories we visited in Luta. The Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant is one of them. This is a state-owned plant with a payroll of 8,700 pro-

ducing diesel locomotives and freight-cars in large numbers.

An Old Plant Taps Its Potential

Chairman Mao has said: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period."

Old China left us a very weak industrial foundation. To bring about socialist industrialization, China after liberation built a group of key factories of comparatively advanced technology. This is entirely necessary. On the other hand, many old factories have undergone socialist transformation as well as technical transformation. In the latter case, a factory relies mainly on its workers and staff to tap potentials.

The Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant has a history of 75 years. During the more than four decades when Luta was ruled by czarist Russia and Japanese imperialists, it could only repair locomotives. On the eve of the city's liberation, the enemy burnt all the technical documents and wrecked the workshops and equipment. After liberation, under Party leadership, the plant was transformed into a state-owned socialist enterprise. Production was soon restored. In the last two decades and more, this plant has undergone three big technical transformations.

The first took place in 1954 when the plant turned to manufacturing instead of just repairing. In October 1956, the first group of China-made steam locomotives came off the production line. The second transformation took place in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. Within three years, 2,000 h.p. China-designed Chulung diesel locomotives were successfully trial-produced, a result of the combined efforts of workers and technicians. The following year saw these diesel locomotives in serial production. However, during these two technical transformations the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line hampered the workers' initiative and creativeness.

In 1969, the plant turned out its first 4,000 h.p. Tungfeng 4 diesel locomotive. Three years later, the decision to put it in serial production brought about the third technical transformation. This time it was carried

out by fully mobilizing the masses, with the plant's new Party committee and revolutionary committee closely following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, after Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line had been criticized in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. During the technical transformation, more than 10,000 big and small technical innovations were put into effect, 30,000 square metres of workshops were built, 300 new pieces of equipment made, 1,200 old pieces renovated and 59 automatic production lines installed. The new diesel locomotives which have reached the world's advanced level are all home designed. Generally speaking, it takes at least four years to shift from one product to another; but the plant used only two and a half years to complete the transfer, and this without taking on new workers. In June 1974, it began producing modern, high-power diesel locomotives in large numbers.

A "People's War" Was Fought

To mass produce 4,000 h.p. diesel locomotives, technological processes had to be readjusted, weak links had to be strengthened with new equipment. Eighty per cent of the old equipment urgently needed renovating and many crucial technical problems were waiting to be solved. How to deal with a situation like that? The plant's Party committee determined to launch a vigorous mass movement — this is a fundamental principle laid down by Chairman Mao in the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** for the proletariat to run enterprises.

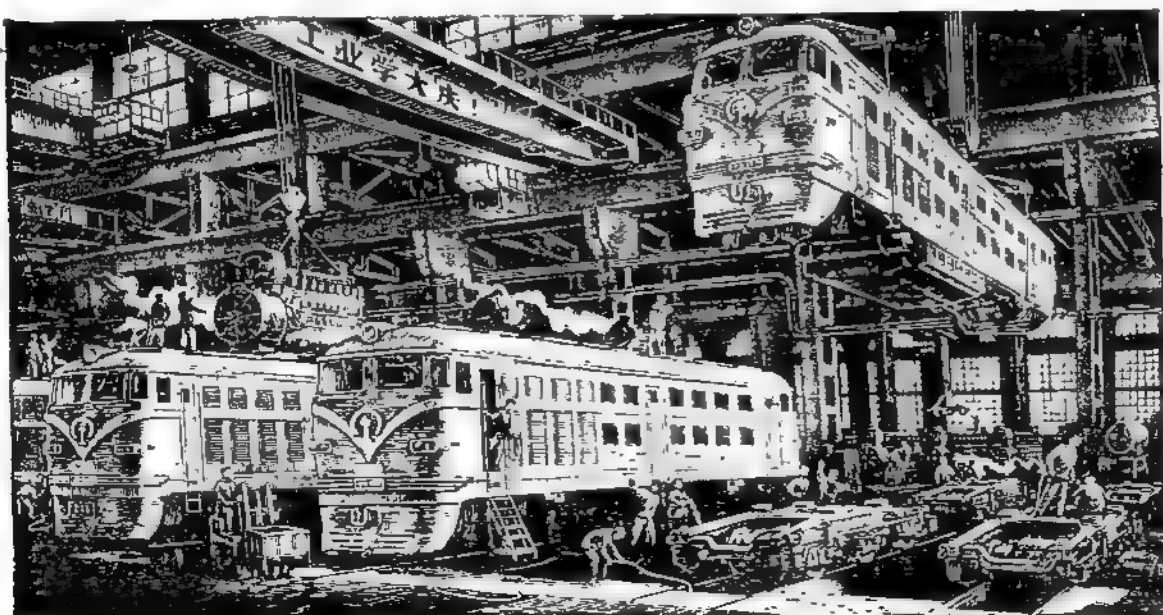
First of all, the plant's Party committee talked over the significance, tasks and basic principles of the technical transformation with all the workers and staff, as a way to fully mobilize the masses. In the course of many discussions, a plan was drawn up. Every workshop had its "main target," every team its focal points and every worker renovation topics. A militant slogan was put forward: "Rely on our 8,000 workers to produce 4,000 h.p. diesel locomotives!"

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, the workers have greatly enhanced their sense of pride and responsibility as masters of the country. To reach and surpass the world's advanced level and to win honour for their socialist motherland, they plunged into a "people's war" of technical transformation to make equipment and build workshops without bringing in new workers.

Party member Liu Kuo-jung, a model worker of the No. 2 machinery workshop, first raised the militant slogan: "Build socialism in a big way with selfless communist spirit," and exemplified this with outstanding deeds. Besides putting out his own production quota at the required quality, he also performed feats of technical innovation, forgetting meals and sleep. Inspired by his example, many people did more work, either two persons did the work of three, or finished one day's quota in half a day, so that more energy could be devoted to innovations. The movement swung to a high tide throughout the plant.

The workers first "opened fire" on old equipment. Many old machines dating back to the 30s to 40s were to be headed for the scrap-heap, yet the workers claimed they could be "rejuvenated." For instance, an ordinary lathe made in 1908, considered too old to use, was transformed into a multi-tool, semi-automatic lathe which raised efficiency sevenfold. This was a product of the workers' ingenuity.

One of the main aims of the technical transformation was to eliminate hard manual labour and to improve working conditions. The moulding of crank axles in the casting workshop used to be done by hand. The metal mould, which weighed more than 30 kilograms, took a really strong man 20 minutes to lift out of the sand. On top of that, it was not easy to keep the sand in the right shape. During the movement of technical innovation, the workers pooled their ideas and in two weeks devised a machine which lifts the mould in only half a minute.



Assembling 4,000 h.p. diesel locomotives.

Woodcut by Yu Chun-chiu, worker of the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant

Another important aim was to scale the peak of science and technology. In 1973, the workers learnt from the railway department that China-made high power diesel locomotives were better than imported ones in many ways, but that the efficiency of the rectifier with 200-ampere silicon element was too low and it was heavy. The workers said: "We'll have what foreign countries have, and also what they don't have!" They suggested making 500-ampere air cooled silicon elements, which won the support of the Party committee of the plant. They set to work immediately. Many workers from various workshops, the canteen and the nursery came to help. Learning while doing, they made a 500-ampere air cooled silicon element within 100 days. Later on, learning that those of the highest efficiency in foreign countries were 800 amperes, they volunteered to manufacture 1,000-ampere elements and succeeded after four months of hard work.

The logistics departments also contributed their share. Specialized construction teams were employed to build workshops and dormitories. This time no professional boundary lines existed. Everyone's efforts were enlisted for building the needed workshops and 21,000 square metres of floor space for workers' new living quarters. The cooks semi-mechanized the chopping of meat and vegetables. The doctors and nurses expanded the hospital for workers and staff, made drug-processing machines and set up a pharmaceutical plant. Office workers also went to the front line to take part in manual labour, at the same time, collecting the workers' technical innovations in order to summarize and popularize them without delay. Within three years, 270 on-the-spot meetings to swap advanced experience were called by the capital construction and equipment supply offices. This promoted the technical innovations movement.

The Steel Giant — Creation of A "Three-in-One" Group

Launching a mass movement does not mean negating specialized personnel; on the contrary, they are required to play a bigger role by closely linking with the workers. The principle of a "three-in-one" combination of workers, cadres and technicians set forth by Chairman Mao in the *Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company* has been widely applied in the locomotive plant and other factories and proved effective. In this way, the workers' rich experience, the technicians' theoretical knowledge and the leading cadres' organi-



Manufacturing the numerical control unit machine tool.

Woodcut by Wang Yu-kuei, worker of the Tallen Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant

zational ability can merge into a dynamic force. This is a concrete manifestation of the new relations of production in socialist enterprises.

In the No. 2 machinery workshop, we saw a 23-metre-long iron and steel giant — the numerical control unit machine tool — made up of more than 20,000 parts and weighing more than 200 tons. It was automatically processing the body of a diesel engine. It has 32 working positions and 23 power heads. The workers feed the part needed to be processed from one end and it comes out the other with its 578 holes all done. The machine's efficiency is eight times as high as that of the old method of processing.

The workers and technicians in the "three-in-one" group told us how it came into being.

The campaign for producing 4,000 h.p. diesel locomotives reached a high tide in 1973. With every link in the production line advancing by leaps, the processing of the body of the diesel engine became the weak link. After a series of processes had been finished on the huge, 5-ton-body, some 700 holes had still to be bored, drilled and reamed. It was necessary to mark each first and process them one by one and the cutting tools had to be changed scores of time. Labour intensity was high, efficiency low. The workers were eager to change the situation.

At a workshop meeting, veteran worker Tung Ching-sheng put forward an idea: "Can we make a machine which works by pressing a button, so that the part to be processed goes in at one end and the finished part comes out the other, with all the holes done?" This was a bold proposition, which gave people plenty of food for thought. After studying it together with the workers, engineer Hsiang Yi-ying thought it might be

(Continued on p. 29.)

Messages of Greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng

Message From Somali President

Mohamed Siad Barre

His Excellency Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China and
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

On behalf of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic and on my own behalf, it is a great pleasure for me to extend to Your Excellency our warmest congratulations for Your Excellency's election as Premier, and First Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, of the People's Republic of China. We are highly confident that under the wise and dynamic leadership and guidance of His Excellency Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people will reach greater achievements in all fields. We would also like to express our best wishes for Your Excellency's personal good health and successes in your new and important task and for the progress, prosperity and happiness of the comradely people of China.

With highest consideration,

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre

President of the Supreme
Revolutionary Council of the
Somali Democratic Republic

Mogadishu, April 18, 1976

Message From Mexican President

Echeverria

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China and
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking,

China

On the occasion of Your Excellency's assumption of the office as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, it is a pleasure for me to send to you the warmest greetings of the Mexican people and the

Government I preside over, as well as my wishes for the happiness and prosperity of China.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Luis Echeverria Alvarez

President of the
United States of Mexico

Mexico City, April 19, 1976

Message From Sudanese President

Nimeri

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency on behalf of the Government and people of the Sudan and in my own name my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your election as the Premier of the People's Republic of China. Hoping Your Excellency every success in your great mission and prosperity and progress to our brothers and friends in the People's Republic of China under the wise guidance and leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung. We are sure that the friendly relations and co-operation happily existing between our two countries will continue flourishing.

Sincerely Yours,

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri
President of the Democratic
Republic of the Sudan

Khartoum, April 19, 1976

Greetings From Zairian President

Mobutu

Zairian Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Nguza Karl Ibond conveyed to Chinese Ambassador Kung Ta-fei in Kinshasa on April 17 the sincerest congratulations from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko on Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

President Mobutu reaffirmed that in international activities the Zairian Government will continue to support the great and friendly Chinese people and make further efforts to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

Messages and Letters From Foreign Ministers, Noted Figures of Some Countries and Friends Abroad

Foreign ministers, noted figures of some countries and friends abroad recently sent cables or letters to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, congratulating him on his ap-

pointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Among those sending congratulatory cables was Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. A message was also received from Thai Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan on April 12.

Cables and letters were also sent by former U.S. President Richard Nixon; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; Japanese friends Aiichiro Fujiyama, Tadashi Yaoita and Kazut-sura Kawase; and Poorna Bahadur, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Nepal-China Friendship Society.

(To be continued.)

Soviet Fishing Industry: A Case of Expansionism

by Chin Ti

WHILE frenziedly expanding their ocean-going naval fleets, the Soviet social-imperialists have been extending their fishing operations to distant oceans and waters in their bid for world maritime hegemony against the other superpower. The Soviet Union now possesses one of the world's largest fishing fleets and fleets for oceanic research. With these fleets plying the oceans and seas under the banner of "fishing" and "investigation of fishing grounds," it has been plundering fishing resources everywhere, encroaching upon the sovereignty of other countries over their fishing zones. It has become a fishing overlord in the world today.

Result of Aggression and Expansion Abroad. Before the turn of the 50s, the Soviet Union confined its fishing mainly to inland rivers and lakes and coastal waters. Deep-sea fishing occupied only a small proportion. Inland waters accounted for 42 per cent of the 1,755,000-ton catch in 1950. The remaining 58 per cent was obtained from oceans, with 70 or 80 per cent of the catch coming from its inshore and territorial waters. Since the end of the 50s, it has expanded its fishing fleets on a large scale with the accent on construction of medium-sized and big ocean-going vessels of all kinds as well as processing-transport vessels. Besides, big modern fishing vessels have been imported in large

numbers. From the early 50s to the late 60s, according to Western estimates, the Soviet Union spent more than 4,000 million U.S. dollars on deep-sea fishing, of which 70 per cent was used to build fishing fleets. Four ocean-going fishing fleets were built in the 60s.

Steady expansion of fishing fleets and intensified military activities on the sea made Soviet plunder of the world's fishing resources ever more ruthless. In the past 20 years and more, Soviet catches from waters far off its coasts and deep-sea fisheries increased about 11-fold. Statistics show that its 1974 catch came to 9.6 million tons, making up 15 per cent of the world total. Of this, more than 8.7 million tons, or 91 per cent of its total catch, were from waters far off the Soviet coasts and deep seas. What merits notice is that 90 per cent of these catches were made on the continental shelves of other countries. This shows that the present Soviet fishing industry is based utterly on plunder of the fishing resources of other countries, the third world countries in particular, and on its aggression and expansion abroad.

Tentacles Reach Out to All Oceans. The tentacles of Soviet fishing fleets now reach all major fishing grounds from Greenland in the north to the Atlantic, the Pacific

and the Indian Ocean near the South Pole. Soviet fishing fleets arbitrarily intrude into the coastal waters of third world countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to catch all kinds of fish, grossly impairing their national interests and fishing resources. Incomplete statistics show that Soviet catches from their coastal waters in 1973 totalled over 2 million tons, or about one-third of its total ocean catches that year. African countries suffered most from Soviet plunder.

In 1973 the Soviet Union made a haul of 4,860,000 tons, or 56 per cent of its total catch, in the Atlantic Ocean, its main fishing area. The catches in the central and southern Atlantic, its new fishing zones since the early and mid-60s, increased from 44,000 tons in 1960 to 460,000 tons in 1965 and 1,900,000 tons in 1973. Over 80 per cent of these catches were caught off the west coast of Africa extending from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Soviet Union began to expand its fishing operation in the Pacific on a large scale in the late 50s. Its 1973 haul of fish in this area was more than 2,860,000 tons, about one-third of its total catch. It has unscrupulously reached out to the south Pacific since the 70s. In the southwest Pacific fishing area including the coastal waters off eastern Australia and New Zealand, the catch rose from 10,000 tons in 1971 to more than 74,000 in 1973. Soviet fishing fleets began their intrusion into the offshore waters to the west of South America in 1972 and hauled 35,000 tons that year.

Soviet fishing fleets began to sail to the Indian Ocean in 1964. They are operating mainly in the fishing area of the western Indian Ocean including waters off the eastern coast of Africa, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea. The catch in 1971 was 240,000 tons. Since the early 70s, they have extended eastwards to the fishing area of the eastern Indian Ocean stretching from the Bay of Bengal to waters off the west and south coasts of Australia.

The Soviet revisionists recently announced at their 25th party congress that in the tenth five-year plan period starting this year, the haul of fish is expected to increase 30 to 32 per cent compared with the last five-year plan. This shows they are going to intensify their plunder and continue to make unscrupulous haulings so as to satisfy their strong appetite for expansion.

Serious Threat to Fishing Resources of Other Countries. The Soviet social-imperialists, aggressive and expansionist abroad by nature, are using their huge naval fleets and up-to-date fishing equipment to carry out fishing in the coastal waters of other countries at will, thus

posing a serious threat to their sovereignty and fishing resources. Every year, the Soviet Union dispatches hundreds of big and medium-sized fishing vessels to catch cod, herring, flounders and lobsters on the continental shelf off the east Canadian coast in the north-west Atlantic fishing area, thus seriously affecting Canada's fishing industry. Canada's fish catch dropped from 1,263,000 tons in 1968 to 922,000 in 1973 while the Soviet catch in the same period rose from 794,000 to 1,357,000 tons, an increase of 70 per cent. The Soviet Union's destructive hauling has steadily drained the fishing resources there. Soviet catch in the coastal waters of west Africa increased over 36-fold from 1960 to 1973. Soviet fishing fleets carried away nearly all the benthic fish there. In the Pacific, Soviet fishing fleets are more predatory. During the fishing season, a Soviet fishing fleet composed of scores of big trawlers and processing-transport vessels and led by a 10,000-ton-class ship frequently intrudes into coastal waters of Japan to make unscrupulous haulings, destroy Japanese fishermen's nets and other fishing tackles and damage the fishing grounds, gravely threatening the livelihood of Japanese fishermen. For six months in 1972 and 1973 Soviet trawlers in the Indian Ocean caught fish and prawns in the off-shore waters of Pakistan. Using large fishing vessels and long nets, the Soviet fleet hauled nearly all the fish swimming in shoals before they could come near the coast. As a result, one-third of Pakistan's fishing vessels could not put to sea, over 6,000 fishermen were out of work, and the loss of foreign exchange income exceeded 150 million rupees.

Under the guise of fishing, Soviet fleets also have illegally intruded into the territorial waters and exclusive fishing zones of other countries. According to incomplete statistics, they have done so along the coasts of over 30 countries in the past two years.

Plunder by the Soviet overlord of the world fishing resources has aroused strong opposition all over the world. Fishermen of the countries of the third world, of Northern and Western Europe and Oceania as well as Canada and Japan, who have suffered much from the Soviet plunder, strongly protested against its criminal acts of carrying out unscrupulous hauling in coastal waters of their countries, ramming their fishing vessels and destroying their tackles.

The struggle against superpower contention for maritime hegemony and destruction of the fishing resources of the oceans is being unfolded on an ever larger scale. There is no doubt that the aggressive talons of the Soviet fishing overlord, wherever they reach out, will be chopped off by the world's people.

ROUND THE WORLD

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Workers On Strike

Workers' struggles in the capitalist world have been surging forward in the past few months.

The United States. About 70,000 rubber workers began a nationwide strike on the early morning of April 21 for wage increases and protection of livelihood.

All 47 factories of the nation's four biggest rubber companies have been shut down by the strike. These four — Firestone Tire and Rubber, Goodyear, Goodyear Tire and Rubber and Uniroyal — control about 65 per cent of the U.S. tire industry.

The walkout of the rubber workers is the second nationwide strike for higher wages in the United States since the beginning of this year. Early in April, 440,000 truckers staged a three-day nationwide strike. Contracts involving 4.5 million U.S. workers will expire this year. The present strike in rubber will have a significant bearing on other industries.

Japan. Over two million industrial workers and employees of various trades throughout the country downed tools on April 20 to oppose shifting of the economic crisis by monopoly capital and to press for wage hikes.

More than 200,000 national railway workers and over 100,000 private railway workers staged a 72-hour co-ordinated strike, paralysing most of the national railway trunk lines as well as private railways and buses around the big cities.

Meanwhile, workers on electric cars and buses operated municipally in 39 cities, 210,000 textile workers belonging to the Textile Workers' Union, one million city employees, 500,000 teachers and school staff members as well as workers from other trades joined the struggle by holding strikes of varying duration.

Britain. In economically hogtied Britain, the total number of unemployed in the first quarter of this year surpassed 1.2 million, the highest of any postwar year. Statistics show that there were 165 strikes against dismissals and for higher wages last February alone.

More than 3,000 workers at the Leyland Motor's Cowley Assembly Plant in Oxford walked out on April 23 in protest against unreasonable sacking of workers. All production in the plant was brought to a standstill. A lorry drivers' strike for better pay at Leyland's Component Factory at Staffs' Darlaston had lasted for a week by April 23.

Italy. More than 1.5 million metal machinery workers throughout the country went on strike on April 29 to back their case in the pending new labour contracts.

Some 350,000 workers of the Italian chemical industry on April 14 held an 8-hour nationwide general strike and demonstrations for a new collective contract.

Workers at private chemical factories took an active part in the walk-out. Participants also held massive rallies and demonstrations in Milan, Brindisi and other cities.

West Germany. On the afternoon of April 28, a total of 15,000 printing workers started a strike for higher wages, the biggest of its kind since 1973. This held up publication of many major journals including *Die Welt*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Frankfurter Rundschau*, and *Bild Zeitung* with the biggest circulation of all.

The printing workers' strike won the support of newspaper reporters and editors.

Spain. Spanish workers staged a strike in the first quarter of this year, the biggest in over a decade. In January and February, a total of

230,000 workers downed tools in protest against price hikes. The strike wave, sweeping across 20 out of 50 provinces, hit over 2,300 factories.

On March 8, about 500,000 workers in Bilbao, San Sebastian and elsewhere in the Basque Region, northern Spain, held a massive strike and demonstration in protest against the killing of demonstrators by the police.

France. Hundreds of thousands of workers and staff in the public services and state-owned factories went on a nationwide strike and held demonstrations on March 9. Later, workers from textile and metallurgical industries, subways and railways also walked out, demanding wage increases and better working conditions, and opposing lay-offs. On April 29, tens of thousands of grape-growers; workers, employees and others in the Languedoc-Roussillon Region, a grape-growing area in southern France, held a meeting in Montpellier, Herault Department, to protest against inadequate government measures to protect their livelihood. The same day, strikes erupted throughout the whole region.

Canada. Up to 175,000 workers, medical personnel and teachers in Quebec went on strike on April 23 crippling hospitals, schools and other units throughout the province.

According to the *Montreal Gazette*, seven big province-wide strikes have taken place in Quebec since February 28.

Australia. A strike of 3,000 wool industry warehouse workers and packers throughout the country had lasted seven weeks by April 22. Piled up and waiting transport to textile mills in various parts of the country and abroad were 1.3 million bales of wool representing over one-quarter of the annual clip.

At the same time, a strike of painters and dockers at the Gordon Island naval shipyard had lasted for nine weeks by April 22.

Strikes were also waged by transport workers in Victoria, locomotive drivers and train guards in Sydney,

maintenance men in Perth, brewery workers in the Northern Territory and workers of two plants of the General Motors-Holdens Ltd. in Adelaide, South Australia.

UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE

College Students' Repeated Struggles

College students in the United States, Britain and France have recently staged one struggle after another against cutbacks in educational expenditures and selective exams.

After defeating last autumn tuition hike proposed by the authorities, students in the State University of New Jersey have since the beginning of this year waged a new struggle against planned cutbacks in educational funds. Six thousand students from colleges and other institutions held a demonstration and a rally on February 19 in front of the State House in Trenton, capital of New Jersey, demanding that the governor consider their requests. Some student organizations explicitly pointed out that the root cause of educational cutbacks lay in the capitalist system.

Students from various parts of the New York State have held one demonstration after another. They twice occupied offices in the board of higher education building in New York City. On March 8, they put forward the slogan: "They say cut back — we say fight back!"

The students' struggle is a counter-attack on the shifting of the financial crisis by the authorities. For instance, in order to repay debts, the New York City Government planned to cancel in two years its funds for city-run colleges with a total enrolment of 160,000 students, reduce, first of all, educational funds for the coming academic year by 36 million dollars, and close down six colleges, which would throw 30,000 persons out of employment. The New Jersey State Government planned to cut back the higher education budget by

39 million dollars, dismiss 25 per cent of the teachers, cut enrolment by 26,000, and increase tuition fees. Such actions have aroused discontent and resistance among the students. They adopted many forms of struggle and had the strong support of college teachers and staff as well as local residents.

Since February, tens of thousands of British students have staged demonstrations. More than 20,000 students from all over England demonstrated on February 27 outside the department of education and science in London. They declared in the leaflets they distributed that cuts in educational expenditures meant dearer school meals, fewer teachers and less opportunity to obtain a university education.

French students have boycotted classes and held demonstrations in protest against the "university reform programme" which deprives many young people of the chance to receive a higher education.

The programme stipulates that the four-year university course will be divided into two stages and students will have to pass selective exams before entering the second stage. This has provoked strong discontent among the students. They have put forward slogans such as "Selection, repression — law of the bosses!" and "Keep the bosses off the campus!" For the first time in recent years, the strike has spread to all universities across the country.

A Paris journal said: The students oppose the reform because they have realized that "their fate and living conditions are under threat." "They have also been increasingly aware that the greater part of university education is heading towards an impasse."

ZIMBABWE

Ten Years of Armed Struggle

April 28, 1976 marked the tenth year of the Zimbabwean people's armed struggle. For ten years the Zimbabwean patriotic armed forces,

undaunted by force and vigilant against deception, have been making frequent attacks over a vast Zimbabwean battlefield, dealing resolute and forceful blows at the enemy. A war communique issued by the Zimbabwean freedom-fighters in early April said that they had killed 22 enemy troops and wounded many others, destroyed 37 military vehicles, downed three helicopters and captured a store of equipment in 13 battles in the first three months of this year.

Since 1974, the Smith regime, instigated by South African racist chieftain Vorster, has energetically pushed its scheme for "detente" in an attempt to soften up the stand of the African countries and extinguish the raging revolutionary flames of the Zimbabwean armed struggle. But this "detente" has been completely exposed as a swindle by the Smith regime's own stubbornness and clumsy counter-revolutionary dual tactics in the past year and more. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwean liberation movement, recently said: "We do not believe in any peace talks because for the last ten years, and for the last 12 months in particular, these peace talks have totally failed to bring to Zimbabwe the majority rule we demand." "Armed struggle is the only way to get freedom and independence for our country," he pointed out.

African governments and peoples are increasing their moral and material support for the Zimbabwean people's just struggle. At the same time, many African state leaders have warned against superpower meddling in the Rhodesian problem and stressed that Africans must liberate Africa through their own efforts. President Seretse Khama of Botswana said that any foreign intervention would only complicate the Rhodesian crisis and would lead to big power involvement detrimental to the interests of the Zimbabwean people. Zambian President K.D. Kaunda said: "We do not want our 'friends' from foreign countries to come to liberate Africa for us." To liberate Africa is the Africans' task and "we are going to liberate it ourselves," he added.

Friendship Notes

Albanian Plum Trees in Tachai

Plum saplings presented by Albanian friends have been planted in the terraced fields specially allotted for fruit trees on Tachai's Tiger Head Mountain.

This kind of plum tree, which has been cultivated for many centuries in the mountainous area of Tropoja in northern Albania, was chosen as suitable for the topographical features and weather conditions of Tachai. The saplings were carefully selected.

Friends from the Albanian Embassy in China attended the planting ceremony. Extending thanks to the Albanian people for their profound sentiments and friendship, Chia Tsun-suo, deputy-secretary of the Tachai Brigade Party branch, said: "We'll learn from the Albanian people as well as the people of all countries and make our contributions to both the Chinese revolution and the world revolution." She told the Albanian friends that the capsicum seeds presented as gifts by the Albanian people had been cultivated in Tachai for many years and were warmly welcomed by the commune members.

Economic Co-operation

Mange Highway Bridge Opens to Traffic. A ceremony officially opening the Mange Highway Bridge was recently held in the Northern Province, Sierra Leone.

The 363-metre-long and 9-metre-wide bridge, spanning Sierra Leone's second biggest river, the Little Scarcies, was built in accordance with the protocol of an economic and technical co-operation agreement signed in 1972 by the Governments of China and Sierra Leone. Its construction was begun in September 1974 and completed on March 1, 1976. Linking the rich Northern Province with other parts of the country, the Mange Bridge will contribute to the development of the national economy.

In his speech at the ceremony, President Stevens pointed out that the bridge stands as a symbol of the friendly co-operation between Sierra Leone and China. "We must cherish and treasure our friendship and partnership which are based on equality and mutual benefit," he said.

The President emphasized: "Of greater significance to our own engineers and technicians is the experience they are gaining from the Chinese in the use of local materials for modern construction." "Let me here appeal to our professional and technical personnel in all fields to strengthen their efforts to adapt their expert knowledge to our local environment," he added.

Speaking at the ceremony, Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Tsung Ke-wen said: "The successful completion of the bridge adds a new chapter to the annals of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries."

As the bridge was officially opened to traffic, the workers and technicians of both countries recalled the days and nights when they had worked together to build the bridge. Technically, they learnt from and helped one another. Group after group of Sierra Leonean technicians grew up rapidly. The workers and technicians of the two countries also showed concern for one another like brothers in their daily life. A Sierra Leonean worker declared: "This Chinese-style double-curve arched bridge will for ever be a symbol of unity, co-operation and friendship between the peoples of our two countries."

Minutes of China-Madagascar Talks Signed. The minutes of talks on the construction of the Moramanga-Andranonampango Highway in Madagascar with Chinese assistance were signed on March 20 in Tananarive, the Malagasy capital.

Malagasy Minister of Public Works Celestin Radio said after the signing that completion of the highway link-

ing the capital with Tamatave Port, the principal Malagasy port, will be of great economic significance to Madagascar.

Cotton Ginning Workshop Put Into Operation. The Yemeni Hodeida Cotton Ginning Workshop, built with China's assistance, began regular production on March 15, after three months of successful trial operation. Its equipment was installed last December.

Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, attended the inauguration of the workshop. In his speech he expressed his gratification at its completion. "Our co-operation with People's China is outstanding, solid and developing," he said.

Brick Factory Under Construction. Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana, on April 1 inspected the site of Guyana's first state-owned brick factory which is under construction on the west bank of the Demerara River.

The Prime Minister looked over several workshops of the factory and inquired about production and the progress of the project. Answers in detail were given by Li Ming, Head of the Chinese Technical Team working there. Then the Prime Minister, together with government ministers, Members of Parliament and others, took part in manual labour at the construction site.

The brick factory covers an area of 15 acres. Its construction began in March 1975.

Chinese Pavilion at Leipzig

During the 8-day Leipzig Spring Fair, the Chinese pavilion was visited by more than 400,000 people, who, in addition to friends from many parts of the German Democratic Republic, include groups of friends from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and other countries.

Visitors examined closely various kinds of exhibits, models and charts, showing their interest in the achievements by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and construction.

Some copied out, photoed or filmed items on display, and vied to obtain materials distributed at the pavilion.

A G.D.R. friend, pointing at a streamer with the slogan "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," said: "What impressed me most is this great slogan. It expresses the heartfelt wishes of our people." Another visitor commented: "You've taken the correct road. Those who depend on others will suffer for it sooner or later."

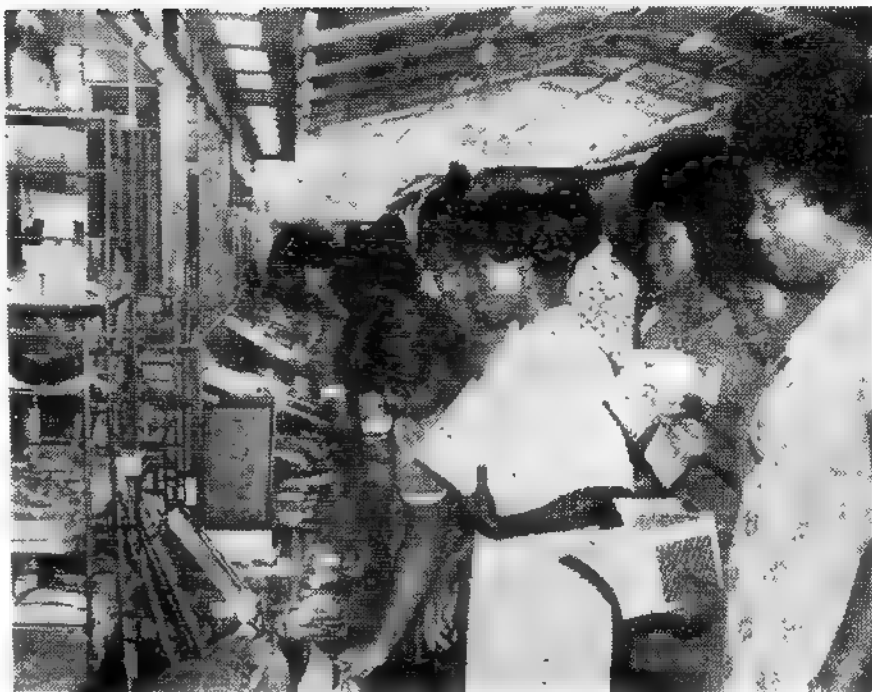
In the days when the exhibition was under preparation, or going on, the G.D.R. people helped in many ways, and the Chinese working personnel found themselves immersed in the warmth of their friendship. An old woman helped obtain lumber badly needed for the Chinese pavilion and had her son transport it to the site. Once when the Chinese personnel riding in a car got lost, a resident taking a stroll with his family went out of his way to help them out.

"Really, you must come often!" many visitors said, as they held the hands of their Chinese friends.

Sino-Thai Scientific and Technological Exchange

During its three-week visit to Thailand, a Chinese scientific and technological delegation was hospitably received in the capital Bangkok, the well-known northern city of Chiangmai, the picturesque southern cities of Phuket and Phangnga and the important port city of Songkhla. The Governor of Phangnga who accompanied the delegation's visit to the city said that although China is a big country and Thailand a small one, China has always treated Thailand on an equal footing. This is why the Thai people have friendly feelings for the Chinese people, he stressed.

Members of the Chinese delegation exchanged experience with their Thai counterparts during their visit. One of them made a report at Mahidol University on the results of his research, and one at the Agricultural University. Thai friends told their



At the Ghana International Trade Fair: Visitors to the Chinese pavilion showing great interest in the multiple-purpose use of coconuts and cassava in which Ghana abounds.

guests that some Thai science research institutes have started to concentrate on developing agriculture and utilizing the country's natural resources. When the delegation visited a research centre in Songkhla, its director told the visitors about development of the nation's rubber industry, the training of large numbers of local technical personnel in this field and the introduction of improved strains of rubber-plant seeds.

The delegation was shown historical evidence of many friendly contacts between China and Thailand. During the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-265 A.D.) in China, the Kingdom of Wu (222-280 A.D.) sent envoys to Thailand. China's Sung Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) had frequent trade exchanges with the Kingdom of Lavo which had today's Lopburi as its centre. In 1155 the kingdom presented an elephant to China. Economic and cultural ties between the two countries grew steadily closer. On display at the Thai National Museum were many ancient Chinese pottery, ceramics and precious artifacts that

had been unearthed in Thailand. Early in history, many Chinese migrated to Thailand and generation after generation lived in amity with the Thai people with whom they forged a kith-and-kin friendship.

Asian Invitational Badminton Championships

The First Asian Invitational Badminton Championships were held in Bangkok at the end of March. Attending the meet were over 60 players from 14 countries and one region — Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Hongkong. They took part in the men's singles and doubles and women's singles and doubles matches.

This was the first time in history for Asian badminton players to get together to learn from one another. Friendly matches have strengthened their friendship and unity and improved their skill as well. Their fine sportsmanship and superb technique drew warm acclaim from badminton enthusiasts.

News Briefs

Finland-China Society. Its 25th annual meeting was held recently in Helsinki to discuss a report of the society's work last year and a plan for this year's work. New members of the society council were elected, including former Speaker of Parliament, V.J. Sukselainen. Urho Kahonen was elected chairman of the society.

The report pointed out that in the past year there were further development of contacts between Finland and China and a steady increase in the membership of the society, which exceeded 10,000 by the end of last year.

Iceland-China Society for Culture. At the annual meeting held on

March 30 in Reykjavik, Kristjan Gudlaugsson, chairman of the society, made a report on the society's work in the past year to promote friendship between Iceland and China. The meeting elected the new board of the society with Kristjan Gudlaugsson re-elected chairman and Jakob Benediktsson vice-chairman.

It was decided at the meeting that the society will publish a periodical to further promote mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of Iceland and China.

Norway-China Friendship Association. At the China Week it held in Tromsø, north Norway, in March, personages who had visited China reported on its achievements in socialist construction, its public health service and foreign policy. During

the week, there were photo exhibitions and film shows on China.

Italy-China Friendship Association. The Association organized the Week on China's Culture in the southern Italian city of Bari from March 27 to April 4.

Papercuts and posters of Foshan, Kwangtung Province were on view, films like *The Red Detachment of Women* shown, lectures and forums on China's films, education and modern art held.

Italian friends admired the Chinese papercuts for using the traditional art forms to reflect life in China today. An old worker said: "All the papercuts portray the images of workers, peasants, women and children. This shows that China's art serves the people."

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possible to make a big multiple working-position unit machine tool to do this work. He began sketching some drafts but was not sure whether they would amount to anything.

Hearing of this, all the members of the plant's Party committee went to the workshop to get acquainted with the situation. In principle they agreed to this innovation plan on the spot. Party committee secretary Kuo Shih-hao, a veteran demobilized P.L.A. man, encouraged them: "This plan is good as well as bold; do your best to make it succeed! Of course failure is also a possibility. It doesn't matter if you fail this time, anyway we have to pay something for whatever we learn."

The support of the Party committee boosted the workers' morale, emboldened the technicians and reassured the workshop cadres. They made a more daring suggestion: Use numerical control, designed and installed by themselves. A "three-in-one" group composed of four veteran workers, four technicians and one leading cadre of the workshop was soon formed. During the designing, the cadre gave the lead, Hsiang Yi-ying acted as chief designer, while the veteran workers made suggestions. Their many good tips helped overcome designing defects of an impractical nature. The technicians were responsible for the drawing. Close co-operation produced 1,200 blue-prints within three months. All the 24 workshops in the plant plunged into making parts for the machine tool. Thanks to the organizational work of the higher-level department in charge, more than 10 factories in Peking, Tientsin, and Shenyang lent a hand. One difficulty was solved after another in 16 months of intense work and finally in March 1974, the 25-metre-long unit machine tool went into operation.

Standing in front of this iron-and-steel giant and watching it operate smoothly, we were once again impressed by the significance of Chairman Mao's teaching: "The masses are the real heroes." People understand more easily why it is necessary to rely on the masses in a revolutionary movement. In construction work, even if it is specialized construction work, it is also necessary to fully mobilize the masses. A mass movement means achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. Otherwise, not only will we achieve lesser, slower, worse and more expensive results, but more important, politically and ideologically speaking, it leads to negating the fundamental principle of wholehearted reliance on the working class. This means straying down the revisionist road of letting "specialists run the factory" and "one-man system of leadership."

As a result of the mass movement and the implementation of the series of basic principles laid down in the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**, the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant has wrought big changes and the whole city of Luta has made swift progress. Once a city with colonial-type industry including only some repair shops, oil pressing shops and textile mills, Luta has turned out to be a prosperous socialist industrial city with machine-building, chemical and light industries as the main enterprises. The city's total industrial output value in 1975 was 25.6 times that of 1949.

Of course, the present industrial level of Luta should not be over-estimated. However, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, his **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** and his call "In industry, learn from Taching" have pointed out the broad road and bright future for the swift progress of socialist industry not only in Luta but the whole of China. This has been proved in practice and is of decisive importance.

ON THE HOME FRONT

A 6,011-Metre Deep Well

CHINA's first 6,011-metre deep well has been sunk by the No. 7002 drilling team in southwest China's Szechuan Province. With sedimentary rock strata in the Szechuan basin thus penetrated for the first time, valuable data was collected on oil and natural gas deposits in deep formations.

The successful drilling of a well of this depth opens up vast prospects for the further exploitation of oil and natural gas resources in the Szechuan basin and provides experience in surmounting technical obstacles arising from high temperature, high pressure and complicated geological conditions in deep beds. This is of great significance in improving the technology of testing, logging and cementing wells in deep formations and in promoting the development of China's geological scientific research and petroleum prospecting.

This new achievement is the result of developing the petroleum industry in China in the spirit of independence and self-reliance and also a new victory of petroleum workers in persistently taking class struggle as the key link and repudiating the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping.

In the last few years, a number of wells 4,000 to 5,000 metres deep have been drilled one after another in Szechuan Province's oil and natural gas fields. In order to prospect for oil and natural gas in the deep formations of the Szechuan basin, the provincial petroleum industrial department organized three-in-one groups of workers, cadres and technicians to set about designing and drilling China's first well of more than 6,000 metres. Assembly workers using both indigenous and modern methods put together dozens of machines weighing from several dozen to several hundred tons, with the quality of the assembly up to

standard. Chinese-made drill bits were used to get through hard strata, their performance in average footage being over and above that of foreign-made drill bits of the same type. By introducing some one hundred technical innovations, the workers and staff finally drilled through the sedimentary rock strata and took all the core samples required at that depth. The quality of the drilling was up to the designed requirements.

Carrier Communications Trunk Line Links Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow

AN up-to-date concentric cable 1,800-channel carrier communications trunk line linking Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow has been completed and put into operation.

Designed and built by China entirely on its own, the trunk line represents yet another achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a powerful blow to the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts by the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping who ranted that "the present is not as good as the past."

The 1,700-kilometre line runs through eight provinces and municipalities and crosses some 200 rivers including the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. Comprising several thousand sets of modern equipment with nearly 10 million components, this trunk line is highly rated for its enormous capacity, stability of electric circuit, tight security system and powerful resistance to natural adversities and interference. It can handle several thousand telephone calls simultaneously between the major cities along the line. An automatic dialing system for long-distance calls has now been opened between Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Shanghai and Hangchow for a limited number of subscribers. Many other services, including high-speed

telegraph, various types of facsimile communications and digital signalling, are scheduled to be introduced step by step. This carrier communications system plays an important part in carrying out the policy "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and in developing a modern communications network to meet the needs of the socialist revolution and construction and of the broad masses of the people.

China's postal and telecommunications services were very backward in pre-liberation days. The few sets of open-wire single-channel and three-channel carrier equipment in the few seaboard cities were all imported. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, rapid advances have been made in these services since liberation. Thanks to the guidance of the general line for building socialism, Chinese postal and telecommunications workers put an end to the import of carrier equipment in 1958 and turned out single-channel, three-channel and 12-channel carriers in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. After the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had scrapped contracts with China and pulled out experts in 1960, they redoubled their efforts to successfully produce 60-channel symmetrical cable carrier equipment in less than three years.

The Great Cultural Revolution has given a powerful impetus to all fields of work in socialist construction. The work of studying and building the concentric cable 1,800-channel carrier equipment started towards the end of 1969 and construction of the trunk line began in the winter of 1973. In the course of research and manufacture of the equipment, the scientists and researchers undertaking these tasks went to factories and worksites where they worked together with the workers to introduce well over 200 major technical innovations and create or adopt scores of new technological processes. Through concerted efforts, they designed and built all the equipment

and accessories for the 1,800-channel carrier system with domestic materials and China-made components and parts.

Since the beginning of this year, workers of the posts and telecommunication department, determined to beat back the Right deviationist attempt and defend the fruitful results of the Cultural Revolution, have gone ahead with greater enthusiasm to put the trunk line into operation. By grasping revolution and promoting production, workers of the Peking Long-Distance Telephone Terminal finished installing the first sets of high-capacity automatic exchange system for long-distance calls in 20 days instead of four months as envisaged in the original plan.

Another Modern Woollen Textile Mill Completed

A LARGE modern woollen textile mill in northwest China's Kansu Province, the Lanchow No. 3 Woollen Textile Mill, has recently been built and put into operation.

One of China's noted pastoral areas, Kansu abounds in wool. The new woollen mill with 10,000 spindles mainly uses the local raw materials to produce various kinds of worsted fabrics, including wool gabardine, blended fabrics of wool and polyester fibre and tropical suitings made of polyacrylonitrile fibre. Its designed capacity is 2.26 million metres per year.

With this mill added to the original two, the province now boasts a fairly complete woollen textile industry. Products of almost all varieties are now available to meet the needs of urban and rural markets in the province.

A "three-in-one" combination of workers, cadres and technicians functioned during construction of the mill. They co-ordinated their efforts in designing, building, installation and trial-operation so that the quality of the project was guaranteed and costs were cut down. From start to finish, it took only two years to complete.

More than 800,000 metres of worsted fabrics were turned out last year while the mill was still under construction. After it had been commissioned early this year, it fulfilled the state production plan ahead of time every month in the first quarter.

Socialist Construction Develops Rapidly In Ningsia

THE Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in the northwest is one of the fastest developing areas in China. Its total output value of industry last year was 83 times as high as that of 1949, the year of liberation, and that of agriculture over 4.5 times. Big progress has also been made in cultural, educational and medical and health work.

As people of Hui nationality make up one-third of this region's total population, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region was established in 1958 in accordance with the Party's policy towards nationalities. The large number of Hui nationality cadres (two and half times that in 1958) now holding leading posts at all levels in Party and government organs, factories and people's communes reflects the Party's policy of helping the people of various nationalities exercise the right to be their own masters.

Also in line with the Party's policy towards nationalities, the state gives this autonomous region substantial assistance in developing its economy and culture.

Before liberation, Ningsia had to import even the simplest necessities like matches and paper from other parts of the country, as it had no industry beyond a few tiny workshops. Over the last 20 years or so, it has set up more than 700 enterprises, covering a dozen industries including metallurgical, machinery, power, coal, chemical and textile. The region today turns out over 1,500 light industrial products besides heavy industrial goods such as mining equipment, cranes, non-ferrous metals and big and medium-sized bearings. Industry today accounts for upwards of 70 per cent of the region's combined

industrial and agricultural output value.

Most of Ningsia's industries sprang up during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which is a powerful motive force in promoting the development of the country's social productive forces. Compared with 1965, the year preceding the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the region's total industrial output value in 1975 was up 5.67 times, indicating an annual average increase of more than 20 per cent.

The power industry, one of the fastest developing industries, is representative of industrial development as a whole in Ningsia. The people of various nationalities in the autonomous region, with soaring enthusiasm for building socialism engendered by the Great Cultural Revolution, speeded up capital construction in the power industry which enabled new generating units to be put into operation every year. The installed generating capacity last year was 7.3 times as great as in 1965.

Communications in Ningsia before liberation were extremely underdeveloped. There was no railway and its 1,200 kilometres of unpaved roads were frequently impassable. Goods were transported mainly by men and pack animals. With the opening of the Paotow-Lanchow Railway in 1958 which runs through the region, Ningsia had its first railway. All the autonomous region's cities and counties (banners), plus 95 per cent of its people's communes, are linked by motor roads. Air transport introduced after liberation has developed steadily and Yinchuan, the capital of the autonomous region, is now only three hours from Peking by air.

Grain production has risen substantially over the past 20 years or so, particularly over the past four or five years. The autonomous region today is more than self-sufficient in grain and five of its 19 cities and counties (banners) have become advanced units in learning from Tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

Tune in to **RADIO PEKING's** special series

TEN YEARS OF THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

May 1976 is the tenth anniversary of the start of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tsetung. To mark the occasion, **RADIO PEKING** will, in mid-May, inaugurate a special series "Ten Years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." It will help you understand the significance of this revolution and provide you with information on the achievements of socialist revolution and socialist construction on all fronts, the revolutionary mental outlook of the Chinese people as well as the current criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes of practising revisionism and attempting to restore capitalism in China, and the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts.
